

BOSTON RECORDER AND TELEGRAPH.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND GERARD HALLOCK, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS—CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 21.—Vol. XI.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1826.

Price, 53 in 6 m. or \$2 50 in adv.

RELIGIOUS.

TENTH REPORT OF THE FEMALE SOCIETY OF BOSTON AND ITS VICINITY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.

It would have afforded your Committee very high satisfaction to be able to state, on the present anniversary, that the great object of the Society's wishes was accomplished; but this being denied them, they are happy to remark that the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have not been remiss in their endeavours to obtain a missionary for this Society.

It is not necessary here to detail particulars in relation to their negotiation in our behalf; but we are not authorized to state that there is an interesting reason to believe that a person duly qualified for this responsible office will be obtained in the course of a few months. While, however, our minds are animated with these hopes, we are called to notice with emotions of heart-sorrow, the death of two individuals on whose co-operation and counsel we greatly relied. The much lamented President of this Society, who on this day has so uniformly cheered us by her presence, has within the last year finished her earthly course, and as we confidently hope, entered into that rest prepared for all the faithful followers of Christ. Mrs. WINTHORP was early and deeply interested in the concerns of this Association, and in her the long lost children of Israel found an unwavering friend. We believe the interest which she manifested in their behalf, was founded on faith in the gospel of Jesus Christ.

The Bible revealed to her their real condition, and in the same holy book she also read, in language too plain to be mistaken, the promises of their final restoration. Thus situated and thus sustained, she was ever ready to employ her wealth, her influence, and the energies of her mind, in the service of the Jews. Her interest did not spend itself at anniversary meetings; but was steady and uniform. Being founded on an immutable basis, it prompted its possessor to continued efforts for the accomplishment of the one great object, viz. the spiritual improvement of this unhappy people. On whom has her mantle fallen? And who among us will now resolve, through divine assistance, to be found faithful unto death?

Much has been said on the subject of our sending out a missionary to the Jews; and probably some who have not favoured the plan, are now ready to consider the obstacles which we have encountered, as an indication of Providence that we ought to turn our attention to some other method of improving their condition. This Society, in still adhering to their resolution of 1822, have been thought to disapprove of the object of the New York Society. The Committee have considered it unnecessary to refuse this charge, and would only refer those who made it, to the Circular published by this Board in 1822. It will there be seen that they were actuated by no feelings of opposition, but sincerely wished that God speed. As a Society, we did at that time, as we trust, pursue the course pointed out to us by Providence, whose leading we endeavoured carefully to watch, and whose designs, if we mistake not, it was our view to promote. Having at that time come to the deliberate conclusion that it was our duty to send out a missionary; and having since had increasing evidence that many missionaries are wanted; how can we be justified in abandoning a project promising so much usefulness, merely because the proper person cannot at once be found to go forth in our service. But we are told, "Our money ought to have been employed." The Treasurer's report will show that it has not been useless; and if we had been auxiliary to the New-York Society, the Jews for the last three years would not have derived from it, probably, a greater benefit. Some time since, a letter was sent by the Rev. Mr. FISK in Palestine to a gentleman in this city, designating several important missionary stations in that interesting country; and another directed to one of the officers of this Board, on the subject of our missionary, in which he asks with great earnestness the cause of our delay. He commends the promptness with which the Society resolved on sending out a missionary, but deplores the fact that he has not appeared. Mr. FISK's character being well known to us all, we must feel that his great desire to have this object accomplished, could have arisen from nothing but a deep, heart-felt conviction of the necessity and importance of the measure. He was on the spot, and tenderly alive to the spiritual wants of the Jews: his judgement could not therefore be questioned; & our Committee rejoiced in the approbation and hoped for the co-operation of one in whose ability and faithfulness they could so implicitly confide. Here, too, we have been sadly disappointed. The labors of this beloved and faithful missionary now are ended. No more will be sympathetic in our trials and rejoice in our prosperity. His kind proffers of assistance will not be repeated; but though he did not our feeble efforts, we are permitted to rejoice in the belief that he is assisting in the songs of the Redeemer above, in giving glory to Him who sits on the throne and the Lamb forever.

The Jewish Expositor for the last year, contains many facts confirming our belief in the utility of missionary efforts among the Jews; and we would refer all interested in this subject to the communications of Professor Tholock, of Berlin, in one of which it is stated that the prejudices of the Jews, in many places which he visited, are wholly gone, and that the Christian missionary is received among them with even more tenderness than is commonly manifested by Christians.

We cannot close our Report without exhorting the members of this Society to examine more thoroughly than they ever yet have done, into the present state of the Jews throughout the world. Much has been done and written to enlighten the Christian world on this subject, and to awaken in the professed followers of Christ, some sense of their high obligations to this hitherto despised and persecuted people. Many powerful appeals have been made to the feelings of Christians. Still there remains an ignorance truly lamentable; a coldness, which if it do not wholly prevent, seems to palsy all their efforts. Many Societies have been formed, and large sums been paid into the treasury of the Lord: & yet comparatively little has been effected. On this subject the eye of the public is but beginning to open, and the pulse of feeling beats not only slowly, but so feebly, that nothing but strong Christian faith could enable us to predict its continual existence. But this faith, blessed be God, prompts the believer to unrewarded efforts for its

support, and animates him with the hope of its universal extension. The ingathering of the Jews is indeed a glorious object; but how is it to be obtained? Not by remaining ignorant of their real condition; not by supineness and sloth; nor by endless debates respecting the different modes of converting them to Christianity; but by enlightening our minds with regard to their real situation, by feeling deeply their spiritual wants, by giving liberally, and adding to our alms vigorous exertions, and above all, fervent, importunate prayer in their behalf. Let all Christendom awake to deep feeling, to fervent prayer, and to constant, efficient efforts in behalf of this despised people, and we shall soon see them not only uniting themselves to the Christian church from which they have so long been severed, and acknowledging Jesus as the true Messiah, but uniting heart and hand with Gentile Christians in the conversion of the Heathen world. Then will begin to shine the long day of Millennial glory, and the promise of God be accomplished, that with their ingathering shall the fullness of the Gentiles come.

SUSAN E. DWIGHT,
Recording Secretary.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—Receipts.

STATEMENT A.

Donations to constitute the wives of Clergymen, Life Members.

Mrs. Sophia Cook, Aeworth, N. H.	10 00
Mrs. Eleanor Merrill, Dracut, Mass. Lowell Fem. Bible and Tract Society.	10 00
Mrs. Betsy Nelson, Northbridge, Mass. Female Jews' Society.	10 00
Mrs. Mehitable Parker, Londonderry, X.	10 00
Mrs. Mary Lawton, Hardwick, Fem. Char. Soc.	10 00
Mrs. Sarah Fitch, Holliston, Miss Eliza Prentiss, Mrs. Martha Dickinson, Longmeadow, Mrs. Bowers, female member of a family, 10 00	10 00
Mrs. Ann S. Gage, Mrs. Bowers, a friend,	10 00

STATEMENT B.

Ladies constituting themselves Life Members.

Mrs. Nancy D. Wheaton, by Mrs. Bowers, Dedham, 10 00	
Mrs. H. Stibbings by Do. Springfield, 10 00	
Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, Do. Bath, Maine, 10 00	
Miss Betsy Billings, Lebanon, N. H.	10 00

STATEMENT C.

Donations from Auxiliary Societies, &c.

Female Bible and Tract Society, Lowell, Mass.	5 00
Female Benevolent Society, Holliston,	5 00
Female Auxiliary Society, Carlisle,	15 31
Female Auxiliary Society, Princeton, Mass.	22 32
Young Female Prayer Meeting, Shrewsbury,	7 72
Female Friends to the Jews, Mr. Armstrong,	2 50
Female Charity Society, Wrentham,	1 00
Female Auxiliary Society, Medfield,	6 50
Female Auxiliary Society, Framingham,	45
A Friend, Hardwick,	17 10
Ladies, Aeworth,	1 00
A Friend in Knoxville, Tenn. by Rev. D. A. Sherman, 5 00	
Subscribers for Jewish Expositor, by Mrs. Bowers, From the country, in the absence of the Treasurer, 7 32	

By Mrs. Erving,

A. Conway, Mass. by A. P. Cleveland, 10 00	
Mrs. Hannah Church, Pelham, N. H.	1 00
Mrs. Esther Benson, Do.	1 00
Mrs. Sarah Sents, Do.	50
Female Auxiliary Society, Medfield,	6 75
Ladies, Franklin,	3 84
A Legacy bequeathed by Mr. Jas. Brackett, Quincy, 100 00	
Auxiliary Society, Dedham, by Mrs. Bowers, 13 00	
Female Benev. Society, Holliston, Do.	1 00
Friend, Do.	50
Miss Sarah Foster, Andover, Do.	1 00
Ladies in Milton, by Miss S. B. Calender, 16 18	
A Lady in Lowell, Do.	52

STATEMENT D.

Subscribers in Boston, by Collectors,

Interest on money loaned,

Balance from last Report,

managed, had lately availed themselves of a provision of the constitution which creates every person on the payment of five dollars a Director, paid and sanctioned this Report, with the recommendation of the proposed amendment to the Constitution. These directors, Mr. W. contended, were not directors in fact, but only in name, as the constitution declares that the affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Board consisting of certain officers, & thirty-six directors, to be elected annually for that purpose. Mr. Wilson spoke with considerable warmth, and some warmth was manifested in reply—not upon the main question, for that was only discussed upon one side—but upon sundry questions of order, which every now and then were interposed. Finally, the question, after much desultory debate, was divided, so as to vote on the acceptance of the report—*versus* and the question being put, the Society refused to accept it, by a very large majority. Dr. Spring then moved that the Society proceed to the election of officers, which motion was seconded. Dr. McLeod opposed this motion at the present stage of the proceedings, as he wished to have a constitutional question, upon the qualification of voters, &c. first disposed of. And here arose another desultory debate, which resulted in the adoption of Dr. Spring's motion, and the Rev. Mr. Patten, and D. S. Lyon, Esq. were appointed tellers. It now appeared that the friends of a revolution in the Society were prepared with printed ballots—whereupon the gentlemen of the other side declared that it was unfair—that they had been taken, by surprise, &c.; and they demanded an adjournment for one hour, to give them time to prepare their ballots. Against this course it was urged, that the ballot having been commenced, a motion to adjourn could not be received until the election should have been completed. Again the discussion became animated, when the Rev. Mr. Reed, of Charleston, proposed a prayer, that all angry and acrimonious feelings might be allayed. This proposition was acceded to, and the chair requested Mr. Reed to address the Throne of Grace. He did so, in a very impressive manner; after which the vote of adjournment was taken, and decided in the negative, 35 to 32. The election then proceeded, and resulted in the success of the printed ticket, by a majority of 11. A motion to re-consider the vote rejecting the Annual Report, was then made; but it being three o'clock, and the meeting having commenced at ten, the motion was not persisted in, and after another short discussion upon various suggestions as to what should next be done, the Society adjourned *sine die*, without taking any other question.

We have thus given a brief and impartial sketch of the proceedings. From the rejection of the Report, no amendment was made to the Constitution; and as the newly elected Board is decidedly hostile to the *colonizing* project, while they have no right to divert the funds to a Jewish mission until an amendment shall be made, it is clear that nothing will be done for a year to come, when it is hoped that measures will be taken to have the funds applied to some useful purpose. The rejection of the Report, claimed in this morning's Advocate, as a triumph of those in favor of the original plan of the Society. But it is not so. The Report was rejected by the votes of those who made the change, for the reason, principally, that they did not wish to send forth a document so plainly disclosing "the nakedness of the land."

ADMONITIONS OF A CHRISTIAN MINISTER, CONVEYED BY LETTER, AT DIFFERENT TIMES, TO HIS CHILDREN.

I hope you will ever labor to obtain a deep sense of your depravity, guilt, helplessness, and misery; and, at the same time, keep your eye fixed upon that glorious hope which is set before you in the gospel of Jesus Christ. Labour and pray to imbue your spirit and temper, and to pursue ardently his bright example. This will contribute much to your own peace of mind, to the honor of Jesus, to your respectability in the world, and to the real and constant comfort of your dear friends.

Read a part of God's word every morning and evening; it will be conducive to your comfort by night and by day. Prayer is also necessary at the same seasons. When you pray, set yourself as if in the presence of God, mean what you say, approach Jehovah through Jesus Christ, and desire the assistance of the Holy Spirit, and depend upon it your prayers will be heard.

Whist you are happy in temporals, I hope you do not forget in what real happiness consists; nothing in this state can confer it upon you. Genuine happiness consists in our being made wise unto salvation through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, with this portion you will be wise and rich and happy indeed; destitute of it, you would, in the midst of the greatest affluence and grandeur, be wretched and miserable, poor and blind, and naked.

Your spiritual privileges are great; I pray the Divine Spirit to incline you to improve under them, and to be grateful for them. You, though young, may soon be called to give an account of your stewardship—may Jehovah teach you so to number your days, that you may be able to apply your hearts to wisdom. Be sure not to neglect secret prayer, and ever consider the sacred Scriptures your best book, and beseech the Holy Spirit to unfold their meaning to you, and to impress their divine and saving contents upon your heart.

The young cleanse their way by taking heed to God's word.

Remember this, that whatever idea you may form of this state, you will, at the close of life, be obliged to say with Solomon, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity."

Love one another, do all things without murmurings and disputing, always be at peace among yourselves, live near to the Lord, and then, when you are called to appear before him, you will not be afraid, but will love his appearance, and will be accepted by him.

Do not neglect your morning and evening devotional exercises. Be much at your Bible; let that blessed book be a light to your feet, and a lamp to your path. Remember you are now in the vigour of youth, and are surrounded with temptations of every kind adapted to the carnal mind; you have great need to mount a double guard, constantly watch and pray, that you enter not into temptation. I advise you, as a parent and a minister, to read frequently the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th chapters of Proverbs; these, properly considered, will guard you against many snares and foolish and hurtful lusts into which young men are prone to fall.

You may be assured, that if you seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, all other things will be added unto you; pray for humility,

prudence, diligence, and piety, and be as desirous to grow in the favour of God as in the favour of men. Remember what Dr. Watts says,

"Were I possessor of the earth,
And call the stars my own,
Without thy graces and thyself,
I were a wretched undone."

I hope you remember the Sabbath day and reverence it; read the Bible frequently, and recollect there is a throne of grace for every poor sinner to approach, and forgiveness with God through Jesus Christ, and that this remission is free, full, and everlasting.

Avoid the vicious. I hope you can adopt the language of the patriarch; "My soul, come not thou into their place; mine honour, be not thou united unto them; their lives are madness, and their end perdition." Nothing can make human beings miserable but vice; nothing can make them happy but holiness. The wise shall inherit glory, but shame shall be the promotion of irreligious and incorrigible fools. Now, my son, take the advice of 1 Chron. xxviii, 9, and then you will do well for both worlds; but if you pursue an opposite conduct, you will never make any great figure in this world, and you will forfeit your crown in the coming state.

Never neglect the means of grace; attention to these is as necessary to our growth in knowledge, faith, comfort, and holiness, as it is for the farmer to manure, plough, and sow his land, in order to raise a crop.

I should be thankful to see you once more in the flesh, if it be the Lord's will; if not, my dear son, live near to the Lord, and then we shall meet in another and a better world.

May you escape those snares that Satan, the world, and the flesh, are constantly laying for your soul. I am constantly praying for you, and I have strong hopes that my prayers will for this be answered, if you connect your own with them.

Diligence, faith, prayer, and patience, will perform great things; when you pray, take the promises of God and the sacrifices of Christ with you to the throne of grace, and you are sure to meet you to my answer.

THE CATHOLICS OF IRELAND DEMANDING THE SCRIPTURAL EDUCATION OF THEIR CHILDREN.

We present our readers, says a Dublin paper, with the following letter, with feelings of singular satisfaction. It has been addressed to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, and is, we understand, numerously signed by persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, resident within his diocese.

"May it please your reverence—We the undersigned, being members of the Roman Catholic Church in your Bishopric, beg leave to approach you with all respect and deference due to our spiritual father, and to implore your pastoral indulgence on a subject of much anxiety to us, and of great importance to the bodies and souls of our dear children.

"We have thus given a brief and impartial sketch of the proceedings. From the rejection of the Report, no amendment was made to the Constitution; and as the newly elected Board is decidedly hostile to the *colonizing* project, while they have no right to divert the funds to a Jewish mission until an amendment shall be made, it is clear that nothing will be done for a year to come, when it is hoped that measures will be taken to have the funds applied to some useful purpose.

The rejection of the Report, claimed in this morning's Advocate, as a triumph of those in favor of the original plan of the Society. But it is not so. The Report was rejected by the votes of those who made the change, for the reason, principally, that they did not wish to send forth a document so plainly disclosing "the nakedness of the land."

We have thus given a brief and impartial sketch of the proceedings. From the rejection of the Report, no amendment was made to the Constitution; and as the newly elected Board is decidedly hostile to the *colonizing* project, while they have no right to divert the funds to a Jewish mission until an amendment shall be made, it is clear that nothing will be done for a year to come, when it is hoped that measures will be taken to have the funds applied to some useful purpose.

"We have thus given a brief and impartial sketch of the proceedings. From the rejection of the Report, no amendment was made to the Constitution; and as the newly elected Board is decidedly hostile to the *colonizing* project, while they have no right to divert the funds to a Jewish mission until an amendment shall be made, it is clear that nothing will be done for a year to come, when it is hoped that measures will be taken to have the funds applied to some useful purpose.

"We have thus given a brief and impartial sketch of the proceedings. From the rejection of the Report, no amendment was made to the Constitution; and as the newly elected Board is decidedly hostile to the *colonizing* project, while they have no right to divert the funds to a Jewish mission until an amendment shall be made, it is clear that nothing will be done for a year to come, when it is hoped that measures will be taken to have the funds applied to some useful purpose.

"We have thus given a brief and impartial sketch of the proceedings. From the rejection of the Report, no amendment was made to the Constitution; and as the newly elected Board is decidedly hostile to the *colonizing* project, while they have no right to divert the funds to a Jewish mission until an amendment shall be made, it is clear that nothing will be done for a year to come, when it is hoped that measures will be taken to have the funds applied to some useful purpose.

"We have thus given a brief and impartial sketch of the proceedings. From the rejection of the Report, no amendment was made to the Constitution; and as the newly elected Board is decidedly hostile to the *colonizing* project, while they have no right to divert the funds to a Jewish mission until an amendment shall be made, it is clear that nothing will be done for a year to come, when it is hoped that measures will be taken to have the funds applied to some useful purpose.

"We have thus given a brief and impartial sketch of the proceedings. From the rejection of the Report, no amendment was made to the Constitution; and as the newly elected Board

CIRCULATION OF TRACTS.

From the Address of the Rev. Justus Edwards of Andover, at the late anniversary of the American Tract Society in New York. Copied from the New York Observer.

Does any one say that many parts of the land have the gospel, and therefore it is not needful to send Tracts to them?—A town is the very centre of one of the most favored States in the Union, had the gospel. They had a minister of Christ; but, like many of his brethren, he was ready to say, "I have labored in vain, and spent my strength for nought," till he obtained a Religious Tract, and under the reading of that, eight persons were convinced of sin, and found no rest, till, as is hoped, they embraced the Saviour; and when he who was watching for their souls related this account, they were all members of the church, and adoring their professors by a godly example.

Another town had the gospel. Sermon after sermon was preached, but passed away unheeded, till a Religious Tract was read; when a revival of religion commenced, which issued in the hopeful conversion of more than forty persons.

Another town had the gospel, and the ordinary means of grace; but the people grew stupid, and still more stupid, till a Tract was read; and no less than twelve persons were made to feel that "without holiness," they could not see the Lord; and they obtained no rest till, as they hope, they became the sincere followers of Christ. Others became alarmed, the conviction spread to others & to others, till it issued in the hopeful conversion of more than one hundred persons. Ministers of the gospel whose praise is in all the churches, have testified, that they have often found the distribution of Tracts apparently as useful as all their other labors. A President of one of our distinguished Colleges informed me, that during a revival of religion in College, Religious Tracts were circulated among the students, which were read with great eagerness, and with the most manifest advantage.

Are not Tracts then needful for such places? Yes, Mr. President, for all places. A man in the habit of distributing them among those who have not the gospel, once called at a cottage on the side of a mountain, and as usual, asked the inmates if they loved the Lord Jesus Christ? "O yes," the woman replied, "he is precious to my soul, altogether lovely." He asked her what were the means of leading her to Christ. "A man," said she, "once left here a small Tract. When he was gone, my child read it aloud; & it made me feel as if I was lost for ever." Her impressions deepened and deepened, till she discovered the way of salvation through a crucified Redeemer, hopefully embraced him, and found rest to her soul. Her husband too said, "He gave me a Tract, and since then I hope the Lord has showed mercy to my soul." "O," said the woman, "that I could see that man again." "Well," said the man, "I see him."

Another man who had been in the habit of distributing Bibles and Tracts among the destitute, was afterwards informed, by letter, that more than thirty individuals in one town, besides the writer of the letter and his wife, were all now rejoicing in hope, through his instrumentality. I know the man, Sir, who has had evidence of more than one hopeful conversion from a Tract, in a family which had not the Gospel, and had never seen a Bible. Tracts are useful even here; and we must send them to every family throughout the country.

Does any one say, "This is impossible?" No, it is not impossible. A single individual has been known to circulate 70,000 Tracts in a year. Suppose that each went into a family, and was read by three persons besides him who received it; this single individual may have been the means, through the instrumentality of Tracts, of preaching the unsearchable riches of Christ to 250,000 souls. Let this be continued for ten years, and this single individual might speak to 2,500,000 and tell them words by which they and those around them may be saved.

This Society may, with the blessing of God, print and circulate at least 1,000,000 of Tracts in a year. It may establish Depositories in every county of every state in the Union. It may form Auxiliary Societies around every Depository, and soon put millions into circulation.

Suppose, upon an average, there are twenty counties in a state, (but little more than one third the number in the state of New York,) and a Depository in the centre of each county; that around each Depository are ten Tract Societies, embracing only twenty-five individuals each; and that each of these individuals circulates only 100 Tracts in a year. This would put in circulation 12,000,000 of Tracts, equal to one for every man, woman, and child in the country; and in this distant world, and while looking thro' a glass darkly, we may see distinctly the reading of one Tract connected with the hopeful conversion of eight persons, & another of 40, & another of 100; what may we hope to see, in the light of eternity, from the reading of 12,000,000, which this Society in ten years, perhaps in five years, may put in circulation. An amazing price Sir, is put into the hands of this Society, and if improved, will, thro' grace, be instrumental in preparing multitudes for glory.

"No doubt," says one, "they may be exceedingly useful; but to circulate so many, will cost too much." How much then will it cost? \$10,000 will put in circulation more than 1,000,000 Tracts, of ten pages each; of four pages, more than 2,500,000; equal to one for every family in the country. And if the expense were borne by every family, it would be for each, less than one half cent in a year, and the avails of these, if sold at cost, may put in circulation as many more, and the avails of those, as many more, and so on down to the end of the world. Is this too much for the purpose of putting into circulation 2,500,000 Tracts; 6000 of which may be furnished for \$20, and one of which has in more than twenty cases, been the means of the hopeful conversion of a soul worth a million of worlds? Ten times this sum has been expended, in this country, upon a single horse-race. A million of dollars can be raised, in a single city, or town, at almost any time, for a single manufacturer: \$7,000,000 can be raised, in a single State, for a canal.

"This," says one, "is a great and noble object. It promotes improvements; opens communication, and facilitates intercourse between one part of the country, and another. I acknowledge it is a great and noble object. And is there nothing great, nothing noble, in the everlasting improvement of 12,000,000 minds? in showing a path, and facilitating their progress on their way to glory, and onward from glory to glory, to everlasting ages? More than 3,000 times what it would cost to put in circulation annually a million of Tracts, is expended in this country, every year, for a single article, not of living, but of dying; an article which costs the country annually 10,000 lives, and renders utterly wretched 300,000 more. Let us not hesitate a moment about the expense of putting in circulation annually one or two millions of Tracts; but raise the money, and spend it most cheerfully for the Lord of hosts.

But can the money be raised? I answer, it can. I know the individual who once asked a poor man, if he would not give something to make his minister a life member of the Tract Society; and he answered, "Yes, I will give a dollar; for one of those Tracts has saved me from ruin." I know the individual who has worked for one dollar a week, and worked hard too, for nearly twenty

years, who, on hearing the effects of a Tract, said, without being asked, I will give \$20 to print it, and to keep it in perpetual circulation; for I have no doubt that it has been the means of saving multitudes. I know the individual who, when asked by an agent of the Tract Society to give something, said, "Who sent you here?" He answered, "The Lord, I trust." "Well," said the person, "I believe he did; for I have had \$20 laid up a long time for the Tract Society, and have been waiting for some one to come and take it." Money can be raised. I know the individual who has raised enough in a year to circulate half a million of Tracts. With suitable efforts, we can circulate a million or two millions in a year, and increase the amount every year, for twenty years to come.

But it is asked, "will this be needful? Will not the country be more than supplied?" To this I answer, the country can never be supplied, till half the families have a single copy of at least half the Tracts. And it would be exceedingly useful, if every family of children could have access to a set of the whole. No books, except the Bible, would be more likely to promote their salvation. I know the man who, when a boy, had access to a set of Tracts, and became interested in reading them, and impressions were fastened on his mind, that will never be effaced, and the effect of his conversation is already felt through this land.

I know a man who when a boy, had access to similar Tracts, whose mind was arrested, whose heart was softened, and hopefully renewed, through their instrumentality; and I was going to say, all Africa will one day bless God for his conversion. But I see him rise upwards leaving this revolted world, and taking possession of that "rest which remains for the people of God." Latey, he was here. I saw him go from place to place, pleading the cause of Africa, taking her sons and her daughters, and gathering them into a church of Christ. I saw the big tear trickle down their pale cheeks, as they experienced his kindness; I saw him collect the furniture of their communion table, gather for them a church library, obtain a printing press, and go with his little flock, embracing all the elements of a civilized and Christian community, and plant them with their brethren, in the land of their fathers. I heard Africa begin to sing; when the Lord had need of him, and he winged his way to glory. But his mantle will fall, his prayers be answered, and all Africa will yet bless God for his conversion.

I know the man, Sir, who when a boy, through the kindness of relative, had access to a parcel of Tracts; the very same which you are now publishing and circulating; and he was led to think of the kindness of Christ; to feel his obligations to him, and resolve in His strength, that he would henceforward "live not unto himself, but unto him that died for him and rose again." And he has ever since been experiencing that "it is more blessed to give, than to receive." Numerous destitute settlements, all along our frontiers, the savages of our western wilderness, the Pagans in the islands of the seas and throughout Asia, will one day bless God for his conversion.

With such Tracts as these, Sir, producing such effects, our country can never be considered as supplied till at least half the families have a copy of at least half the Tracts. But to do this, when the series amounts to only 200, if we circulate 1,000,000 a year, would take 100 years; even should the number of families, in that time, not increase. But it probably will increase threefold. And a set of Tracts will not last a family, upon an average, more than thirty years. Of course, this rate of circulation will never supply them.

We must do vastly more than circulate 1,000,000 in a year, in order to supply our own country. Nor is our own country the only spot, which we ought to supply with tracts. The Canadas, Mexico, and all South America are calling upon us to help them; 5,000 will soon be able to read among our Western Indians; 10,000 at the Sandwich Islands; & 10,000,000 can read now, in countries around the Mediterranean. Said a gentleman, who visited those countries, to men who, before he left home, had furnished him with Tracts for distribution, "I thank you Gentlemen, a thousand times, for the Tracts. I had been told that it was of no use to think of offering Tracts to the parents, because they had assembled to drink, give up for the time their vices, practice to attend this infant Bible Class. It is often the practice of the teacher to put such questions to his scholars as will be calculated in some manner to affect the minds of the parents, and in this instance his labors have not been without a blessing. About three months since, the boy came to School with message to his teacher, that his father had shut up his house, and had determined to sell no more liquor on Sunday." His doors still remain closed against those who would spend the Sabbath day in sin, but no one is more welcome than he who carried the Gospel into his family.

Two girls, in a neighboring town, had become the subjects of God's grace, and conversed with some of the boys on the subject of religion, and told them "that they did not see why they (the boys) could not be Christians as well as themselves, and hoped God would not leave them." This affected one of the boys, whose name was S. He was quite uneasy, and when the School was out, he went home with the girls and requested them to pray for him, that God would give him a new heart also. They all went into a room and knelt down together, and one of the girls prayed: his convictions were deepened, and the next day he went with the girls to pray with them again; and the third day S. thinks his sins were forgiven him. His father was an Universalist, and when S. came into the house, his father was conversing on the subject, and remarked, "All men would have religion in the Lord's time." "S. was now prepared to plead for his Saviour." "Father," said he, "don't you believe the Bible that says, now is the accepted time, to-day if you will hear his voice, &c." He persuaded his father to try the Lord and see if he did not tell the truth: he begged his father to kneel down and he would pray for him: his father was quite deaf. S. crept close by his father's ear and prayed in a most fervent manner that God would have mercy on his dear father. His prayer was heard, and his father is now, it is believed, an humble disciple of Christ.

Thousands and thousands are now perishing for want of Tracts, on the Island of Ceylon. "We visit," said a missionary, "from two to eight families in a day, sometimes we take long journeys, and are out six or eight days. At such times, we take a number of boys from the schools, and we exceedingly need Tracts. As we pass from village to village, where the Gospel was never preached, we find hundreds, who can, and would read, had we Bibles, or Tracts to give them. But alas we have none: no Bible, no Tract to show the poor heathen how to flee from the wrath to come. That we could get a supply printed. Into how many villages might the Gospel be sent by means of Tracts; and how many souls, by a single Tract, might be saved from endless misery."

And shall the missionary, who has left his father's house, his native land, and gone 13,000 miles to tell the dying Pagans of a Saviour, cry in the ears of a thousand Churches, abounding with wealth, "O that we could get a supply of Tracts printed. Into how many villages might the Gospel be sent by means of Tracts, and how many souls might be saved by a single Tract from endless misery"—and yet earn in vain? Let those churches answer.

At Bombay is a printing press, in the midst of a population speaking the same tongue, of 11,000,000 of people; nearly all of whom are destitute of the gospel, and among whom Tracts might be circulated to the utmost advantage. A strong feeling of doubt and uncertainty exists in the minds of multitudes throughout that country, with regard to their own religion. Numbers have come to the conclusion, that it is false. Multitudes are halting between two opinions, and all are becoming impressed with the expectation that a great change is approaching. In this state, they greatly need Tracts, and many strongly desire them.

Individuals have come 20 miles, and in some cases 30 and 40 miles, to obtain a Tract. And, writes a missionary, "Tracts may be printed at Bombay as cheap as in America; and in no part of the world can they be distributed to greater advantage. Many of the people would be likely to receive more instruction from a little Tract, which they could read in 5 minutes, than from the whole of the New Testament; because they would be much more likely to read it.

Writes another missionary, "The distribution of Tracts is the only possible way in which we can exhibit any portion of the gospel to vast multitudes of the present generation of India. Ministers enough to go and preach to them the gospel, cannot be obtained. We must print and circulate Tracts, or millions and millions of the present and future generations must go down without the gospel, in unbroken succession to the grave."

And these millions, Mr. President, exceeding need Tracts; for they are exceedingly wretched, even for this life. A man who has resided among them 20 years, for the purpose of investigating their spiritual condition, told me, that he knew of a numerous class, with whom it was an article of religion, not to suffer a single female child to live. One of them, however, on the birth of a daughter, being overcome by natural affection, resolved to preserve her. He secreted her, and intended, unknown to his countrymen, to preserve her to mature years. He succeeded without its being known, till she was, I think, 7 years old. Then it became known that he had in his house a daughter. And being abroad one day, he was so overcome with the sorrows of his countrymen, and with the obsequy which they cast upon him, that he returned, and with an axe hewed her in pieces. And not only are they miserable in this life, but in death. A Hindoo of a thoughtful, reflecting turn of mind, but devoted to idolatry, lay on his death-bed. As he saw himself about to plunge into that boundless unknown, he cried out, "What will become of me?" "O," said a Brahmin who stood by, "You will inhabit another body." "And where?" said he, "shall I go then?" "Into another." "And where then?" "Into another, and so on, through thousands of millions." Darting across his whole period, as though it were not an instant, he cried, "Where shall I go then?" And paganist could not answer. And he died agonizing under the inquiry, "Where shall I go last of all?"

Another Hindoo lay on his death-bed; he however had seen a religious Tract, and had read it. It had led him to religious teachers and to Christ. His friend, hearing of his sickness, came to see him, and found him in the last stage of disease, and as he bore up his languishing head, watching to see him breathe his last, the dying man broke out in ecstasy, "Sing, brother, sing." "What," said he, "shall I sing?" "Salvation," said he, "salvation by the death of Jesus"—and winged his way to bow with summoned millions before the throne.

Let us send Tracts to those sinners, and to all other sinners on the globe; Tracts blazing with the effulgence of the truths which God has revealed, in the aspect and connexion in which he has revealed them, and attended, in answer to the prayers of God's people, by the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven; and multitudes out of every nation, and kindred, and people, and tongue, will assemble on Mount Zion, and open an everlasting anthem unto "Him that loved us, & washed us from our sins in his blood;" and every holy creature in the universe will cry, "Unto him be glory, for ever and ever."

SABBATH SCHOOL ANECDOTES.

From the *Annual Report of the New-York Sunday School Union.*

It was the practice of one of the teachers to visit in rotation two of the scholars every Sabbath after divine service, and examine them before their parents, on the lesson for the day. Its good effects have been manifested in every instance; but in none more strikingly, than in the case of a boy whose parents kept a *Porter-House*, which on the Sabbath day more especially was thronged. His visits to the place had not been frequent before the parents became deeply interested in hearing their boy answer his teacher's questions, and not unfrequently would those who had assembled to drink, give up for the time their vices, practice to attend this *infant Bible Class*. It is often the practice of the teacher to put such questions to his scholars as will be calculated in some manner to affect the minds of the parents, and in this instance his labors have not been without a blessing. About three months since, the boy came to School with message to his teacher, that his father had shut up his house, and had determined to sell no more liquor on Sunday." His doors still remain closed against those who would spend the Sabbath day in sin, but no one is more welcome than he who carried the Gospel into his family.

The mission among the *Mohawks* and *Mississaugas*, on the Grand River in Upper Canada, promises a rich harvest. The work of grace has commenced among the Muncey Indians, the remnant of the Delaware and Chippewa tribes. The native church-members in this mission are one hundred and fifty—a school for the education of native children is attached to the mission.

The chief operations of this Society have been among the Indian tribes. The *Wyandot* mission is in a flourishing state. The school for the native children contains sixty-five scholars, and the reformation among the adults, which commenced under the labors of Steward, is extending. The number of church-members is two hundred and fifty, and the converted chiefs are laboring for the salvation of their brethren of the forest.

"The mission among the *Mohawks* and *Mississaugas*, on the Grand River in Upper Canada, promises a rich harvest. The work of grace has commenced among the Muncey Indians, the remnant of the Delaware and Chippewa tribes. The native church-members in this mission are one hundred and fifty—a school for the education of native children is attached to the mission.

The prospects of the *Creek* mission are beginning to brighten. The late political events produced some unpleasant excitements, but the missionaries have sustained an unsullied character, and have received the unqualified approbation of the General Government.

"The *Cherokee* mission, embracing the upper, lower and middle tribes of the Cherokees, has been attended with success, and from the last report it appears there are 283 church members.

"The *Potowatamie* mission was commenced in 1824. This mission has a native school of fourteen children, on the Fox River, and from information recently received, it is believed a permanent & successful mission will be established."

Besides the aboriginal missions, there are many destitute parts of our country, from most of which interesting accounts have been received. The whole number of missionaries employed by this Society is 21. Of these ten are stationed among the Indian tribes: one among the *Mohawks* & *Mississaugas*, in Upper Canada; two at *Upper Sandusky*, among the *Wyandots*; three among the *Cherokees*; two at *Asbury*, among the *Creeks*; one among the *Choctaws*, and one among the *Potowatamies*; the others occupy places in white settlements which could not be provided for in the regular way. The expenditures during the past year were \$5,510, \$5 1-2, and the receipts only \$4,964 11.

N. Y. Spectator.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Mr. GOODEL, dated Bayroot, December 4th.

I have now two venerable Armenians with me

—the one an archbishop, and the other a priest. They have both very remarkable beards, having never shaved themselves. They have renounced the superstitions & abominations of their church; and contrary to all their usages, and the laws of the church for 1200 years, have married wives. We hope they will do much good.—W. Recorder.

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

annual Meeting for choice of officers, &c. at Old South Vestry, on Thursday, 9 o'clock, A. M. Anniversary celebrated in Park Street Church, same day, 3-1/2 o'clock, P. M. when the Report will be read and Addresses made. Collection at the close.

MASS. SOC. FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE. Meeting of the Society, on Thursday evening, 6-1/2 o'clock, in the Vestry of the Federal Street Church. Public Address at 8 o'clock, in the Meeting-House, by Dr. GAMALIEL BRADFORD of Cambridge.

N. E. CONFERENCE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Annual Meeting in Bromfield Lane Chapel, Thursday evening, 7 o'clock, to hear Report and Addresses.

AUX. FOR. MISS. SOC. OF BOSTON AND VICINITY. Annual meeting in Hanover Church, on Thursday evening, 7-1/2 o'clock, to hear Report and Addresses. Collection at the close.

PAISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY. Meeting of the Society on Friday, at 8 o'clock P. M. for the choice of officers, in the vestry of Hanover Church. Annual Report and addresses at 4 o'clock, in Hanover Church. Collection at the close.

CHRIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Sunday School connected with Christ Church, at the north part of this city, has the

church, of an earlier origin than any other in New-England. It was commenced on the first Sabbath in June, 1815; & has been continued to the present time, with general prosperity. The number

of children attending, has usually been about 100. The whole number on record, is 1158; among whom not less than 5000 religious books & tracts have been distributed. A library of 279 volumes has been presented to the School by the Society for the Promotion of Practical Piety. Whole number of teachers from the beginning, 76.

We have had put into our hands, a Report of this School for the year ending April 6, 1826, drawn up by the Superintendent, Mr. J. W. KIRKMAN, which is one of the fullest, and we may add, one of the most sensible, of the kind, that we ever met with; though to a very few passages we might make some objection.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

At a Convention of the friends of Domestic Missions, held in New-York on the 10th inst. the plan of a National Domestic Missionary Society was unanimously approved; and a Constitution to serve as its basis, having been considered article by article, was recommended to the United Domestic Missionary Society for adoption,—this latter Society henceforth take the name of, and become, the American Home Missionary Society. Accordingly, at its anniversary meeting on Friday evening, the United Domestic Missionary Society complied with the recommendations of the Convention,—adopting the name and Constitution as proposed. By the 2d article of this instrument, it is declared to be the great object of the Society, "to assist congregations that are unable to support the Gospel ministry, and to send the Gospel to the destitute in the United States." Its principal concerns are to be managed by an Executive Committee of 13. The payment of any sum annually, constitutes a person member of the Society; \$30 a member for life; \$100 a Director for life. "Any Missionary Society may become auxiliary, by agreeing to pay the treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society the whole of its surplus funds, and sending a copy of its Constitution and Annual Reports;" and "every Auxiliary Society which shall agree to pay over the whole of its funds, shall be entitled to a Missionary or Missionaries, to labor in such field as it may designate."

The English Home Missionary Society employs

40 missionaries, 31 of whom preach in 867 villages, and in 24 counties, among a population of 146,330 souls, to 30,000 hearers. They have 65 Sunday Schools, in which 3062 children are taught by 314 teachers. There are 201 villages yet destitute in the vicinity of their stations—villages in which evangelical truth is not proclaimed by any denomination; and as far as numbers could be computed, these alone contain 64,613 inhabitants. In 9 stations the returns are not calculated.

At a late meeting of the Hopewell (Geo.) Presbytery, the Rev. Mr. Wilson reported, that, in a visit to an order of the Presbytery, he had organized three churches containing respectively 14, 13 and 14 members each, and that these churches are now supplied by the Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick. A resolution was passed making it the duty of the several members of the Presbytery to visit the vacant congregations in their vicinity once a year; to preach to them & administer the sacrament.

In the last New-England Galaxy is published

a letter from Rev. ELIAS SMITH, a minister of the Christian connexion, in which he declares his renunciation of the doctrine of Universal Salvation.

SCHOOL EDUCATION IN BOSTON.

We learn that by the recent investigation in this city under the new Law of this Commonwealth—the result of which has not yet been made public—it was found that the number of Primary Schools is 51,* containing on the 17th inst. 2305 pupils. Of this number 1373 are girls, and 1430 boys. Under 4 years of age, none. Between 4 and 7 years, 1229 girls and 1210 boys. Over 7, 146 girls and 120 boys. Since the semi-annual examination in March, 647 have left, more than half of whom, probably, have entered the Grammar Schools; while some have gone to private Schools, and a few, in consequence of a change of residence, to other Primary Schools. Yet notwithstanding this large reduction, so many admissions have since taken place, that the present number falls only 133 short of that returned at the date above mentioned.

With regard to the other Schools in the city, we only know generally, that there are about a dozen public Grammar and High Schools, and 151 Private Schools; and that the whole number of persons in the city enjoying the privileges of School Education, and who, in general, enjoy them throughout the year, is not far from 10,000, i. e. one sixth part of the whole population. These facts require no comment.

POLITICAL AND OCCASIONAL.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Since our last, there have been a great number of arrivals from Europe, bringing London papers to April 18th, Liverpool to the 21st, and Paris to the 15th. The intelligence which they furnish, is important if true; but precisely what degree of credit should be attached to it, we do not pretend to know. In respect, however, to the report of the determination of Russia to invade the Ottoman Empire, (and thus disturb the peace of all Europe,) the probable evidence, thus far, is against it. It is our belief also, that the report of the fall of Missolonghi is premature. We are led to think, both from the temptation which stock-jobbers would have to get up the report, and also from the contradiction in dates. The accounts of its fall fix the date of that event on the 10th of March; while letters from Zante say it still held out on the 1st of April. Add to this, that Missolonghi dates have been received at Paris to March 22, twelve days after the reported capture, at which time it was in possession of the Greeks. Finally, one of the latest numbers of the Paris *Journal des Débats* states, upon the authority of advices from Acrea, of 3d April, that it was on Porsos, a place to the eastward of Anatolito, the attack was made, which caused the report of the fall of Missolonghi. But the *suds* is our opinion, the next arrival may prove us in the wrong; and therefore, as well as to gratify a plausible curiosity on the subject, we shall quote the substance of the two reports.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The London Traveller of April 18th says—"The din of warlike preparation sounds in the North; all the accounts to day wear a hostile aspect. The Czar seems resolved on war, and is arraying his immense strength, naval and military, for an assault on the sinking empire of the Ottomans. Admiral Greigh, who commands in chief the fleets of Russia, has been ordered to St. Petersburg to report the condition of the naval forces, and prepare for hostilities in the Black Sea. The possession of Czakow, Cherson, and other ports, gives Russia an immense advantage now. The armies of Sacken, and Wittgenstein, in Bessarabia, are said also to be in motion. The Prussian hordes are advancing for the march, and taking up advanced positions in front of the *front*. The numerous corps of cavalry, have been reinforced, and the *front* Joannovskoi, old Prussian successor, was about to join Alessi's corps, and put his Calvins and Bashkirs in motion on the first trumpet sounding."

The Duke of Wellington is said to have urged every argument against this tremendous war, but in vain. No diplomacy could avert the storm, which seems ready to burst on Eastern Europe, in unmitigated fury."

It is stated that things are by no means settled in Russia. Arrests still continue; great numbers of persons have been seized, the prisons are all full; but no trials have taken place, and, of course, no punishment has been inflicted. Poland, too, is said to be in a ferment; and symptoms of a conspiracy, like that which has been detected in Russia, have made their appearance.

REPORTED FALL OF MISOLONGHI.

The following from the London *Courier*, as described as an authentic letter from an English Colonel, ("B. Berthon") who was one of the brave defenders of the place, "St. Anne's, near Lemnos, March 4.

"Missolonghi has fallen. That heroic city, which for eighteen months had defeated the power of the islands and repulsed 82 attacks, was taken by storm on the 10th. Poor St. Ann fell on the occasion, but he died nobly. On the 8th, when we were rejoicing for our late victory, Ibrahim having been reinforced by 7000 troops, arrived before the place, and again summoned us to surrender, promising favourable conditions, which being refused, a sharp affair took place, the result of which was that he left back, having lost 700 killed, 200 wounded, 400 prisoners; 4 pieces of cannon, 2 standards. On the 9th he returned with 20,000 men, and a formidable train of artillery, surrounding the town on all sides.

"We had only 7000 men to oppose to him, and those worn out with fatigue, but all resolved to conquer or die.

In the evening we received the Sacrament in the Church of St. Sophia, and marched to our posts, from which few returned. At 12 o'clock the enemy opened a tremendous fire from 185 cannons and 48 mortars, which continued, without intermission, till 10 o'clock next morning, when the walls became a heap of ruins. The enemy then vigorously attacked us in four directions, and after two hours' fighting forced their way into the town. The combat was now ranging in the most deadly places. The streets were choked with the dead and wounded, while the blood was running in streams. The slaughter of the Turks was excessive, as every house was a complete fortress, and the ground disputed at the point of the bayonet, inch by inch. Our gallant French volunteers did wonders.—There were 2000 of our brave and intrepid St. Aulys, then charged and drove back the enemy with great loss, taking a number of prisoners; and in making a final and desperate attack, our gallant St. Aulys was shot in the breast, and he died in my arms, begging me with his last breath, to die rather than yield.

"In the mean time the Governor defended himself with heroic obstinacy in the great church, but the doors being forced, & most of his men killed or wounded, he sprang the mine, which destroyed both that and the citadel, overwhelming himself and two thousand Turks in one tremendous ruin.

"The enemy having now entire possession of the hard fought town, we collected about 3,000 of the brave fellows who had fought so well, and after a hard contest, we succeeded in cutting our way out, leaving them in possession of a heap of ruins, which I have learned has cost Ibrahim one thousand of his best troops in the last attack alone. I joined General Gouras on the 12th, with 2,300 men, 150 prisoners, six cannons, and nine standards taken from the enemy during the last fatal attack. We brought the body of St. Aulys off with us, which will be interred to day with military honours. I received three slight wounds, but am now fast recovering."

In private letters from Trieste, bearing date the 28th of March, the arrival of a Greek fleet of fifty ships of war at Missolonghi is mentioned. Letters from Paris state that the French and English Ambassadors, at Constantinople, have received instructions to demand an immediate arrangement between the Turks and Greeks.

The distresses in many of the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland continued to be extreme; and many thousands of workmen, destined for employ, depended for subsistence of themselves and families on public sums. The permanent of employ at Manchester, it was said, amounted to 45,000.

The Duke of Montmorency fell down dead, while in a church in Paris, on the 26th March. His funeral was celebrated with great pomp. The number of private carriages in train exceeded 9000.

The Royal Theatre, London, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 10th April. Loss estimated at \$18,000.

The Anti-ministerial party in France, have lately gained an important victory, in the rejection of the bill to restore the right of primogeniture.

A member of the French Chamber of Deputies stated that more than 30 vessels had fitted out for this trade from Nantes within a year; and that French slave vessels when pursued, threw their slaves overboard.

Comm.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Buenos Ayres, 3d March.—Yesterday a boat, sent to Colonia by the Commandancy of the Marine, returned. It met the national fleet off that port, where it remained, after having battered its entrenchments, and totally destroyed the battery of Santa Rita, situated at the mouth of the port. The loss of the enemy in the continual attacks which it has sustained since Sunday, as seen on the batteries and walls, is said to be very considerable; the brig Royal Pedro, which was in the port, was obliged to run on shore, and her crew escaped in a long boat. On our part no other loss is announced except that of the brave and worthy commandant of the brig Balcarce, the Sergeant Major Don Bartolo Ceruti, and a few wounded.

The revenue of Colombia last year, amounted to \$6,196,725; and the expenses of the army and navy alone, to \$12,194,396—nearly double the revenue.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.—Mr. HAYNE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill making appropriation for ten sloops of war, and the resolution directing surveys and estimates for Dry Docks, without amendment.

The bill from the House, authorizing a subscription of stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, passed 2d to 16. It now wants only the signature of the President, to become a law.

A resolve was passed requesting the President to cause to be laid before the Senate at the beginning of the next session, a particular account of all the lands purchased of the Indians, the amount paid, the quantity surveyed and sold, and the amount received.

Mr. Randolph returned to Washington on Wednesday last week, and made a speech against the District of Columbia, in which it was said, "to be for the appointment of a Committee to report such rules as might be necessary for the preservation of order in the Senate. Some of them having reference to the conduct of Mr. Randolph, he immediately rose and moved that they might be considered now." On Mr. Holmes stating that he should not probably call them up till the next session, Mr. R. commenced abusing Mr. Russell, Editor of the Boston *Advertiser*, and Mr. Lloyd, Senator, for introducing him into that body. A sharp contest of words here arose between Mr. R. and Mr. Lloyd,—which it is unnecessary to detail. Mr. L. appears however to have maintained a good degree of moderation and dignity. It is a shame that we have not a Vice President who will interpose his authority in such cases, and call the assailant to order.

The Senate, (25 to 14) amended the bill from the House allowing \$15,533 3d to the late President Monroe, by inserting instead, \$29,513 in full of all his demands against the United States.

A resolution passed, nem. con. for removing the remains of Capt. John Bowditch from the island of Trinidad to Newport R. L. in a suitable vessel of the United States.

A bill was passed to increase the salary of the Postmaster General, \$1000. Also a bill making an appropriation for the repair of the Cumberland Roads.

The bill from the Senate to authorize the importation of *Gia* and *Brandy* in casks of the capacity of 15 gallons, passed, after striking out the word *Gia*.

House.—A bill passed its 3d reading for granting to the late President MONROE \$15,533, 3d, for unwarded services by him rendered as Minister to France, &c.

Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, having proffered resolutions for inquiring into the expediency of substituting a free white population, in the District of Columbia, instead of slaves,—they were rejected by an apparently large majority.

An estimate was tried before the House, of the probable cost per mile, of making a road on each of the routes lately examined from Washington city to New Orleans. The following are the estimates calculated upon fifteen pieces of expenses, (including the *Mississippi* plan) viz.

Eastern Road—probable cost, \$4,762 per mile, distance 1136 miles. *Middle Road*—probable cost, \$5,423 per mile, distance 1106 miles. *Western Road*—probable cost, per mile, \$4,173, distance 1140 miles.

A resolution was passed (73 to 34) authorizing the Speaker of the House to call Mr. Daniel W. B. IVES to Miss Mary Perkins; Capt. John Ingerson to Mrs. Elizabeth Crook; Mr. John Peale to Miss Mary Ann Berry;—In Weymouth, Mr. Daniel W. BATE to Miss Harriet Pratt.—In Lynn, Mr. Edward C. WILLEY to Mrs. Elizabeth Willey.

In Concord, N. H. by Rev. Mr. Bouton, Benjamin BROWN, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Ossipee, to Miss Anna Stuckey.

In England, Dr. James Phillips Roy, of Washington-city, to Miss Elizabeth Perkins, fourth daughter of Jacob P. Roy, formerly of Newburyport.

In Liberia, (Africa,) on the evening of the 14th Feb. by the Rev. Mr. Sessions, Mr. Richard Sears, to Miss Rosanna Mason Fitch. All recently from America.

years, of which eighty-two are now in existence. In these systems of government no less than one hundred millions of persons are interested.

A man in Ohio recently hung himself, apparently because he received some trifling present at his brother's wedding.

Tornado.—Kennebunk, Wells & Berwick in Me. were on Wednesday of last week, visited by a violent storm, which overthrew a great number of trees, unroofed several barns, sheds, and an old meeting house, blew down a saw mill on Kennebunk river, destroyed fences, and occasioned other damage. In a wood south of Kennebunk village, it is computed that from six to seven hundred trees were blown down.

A person by the name of Ricketts has been convicted of murder in the second degree, in Philadelphia, for destroying the life of his own child by pouring *Aqua Fortis* on its body.

Alleghany College.—The Annual Commencement at Alleghany College (Meadville, Pa.) was celebrated on the 3d inst. There were 4 English Orations, 1 Latin, 1 Greek, 1 Hebrew, 1 German, 1 Spanish, and 1 French. [Seven languages.] Graduates 4. Two honorary degrees of A. M. and 1 of M. D.

Emigrants.—The number of persons who arrived in the U. S. in vessels from foreign countries, from Oct. 1, 1821, to Oct. 1, 1825, according to the official report of the Secretary of State, lately laid before Congress, was 12,361.

An elegant dwelling-house in Greenland, N. H. was possessed by fire, with nearly all its contents, on Thursday last. It originated in a chamber where there had been no fire for a week, and caught from a spark it is presumed, which fell from another due to the chimney.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Abijah S. Johnson to Miss Eliza B. Washington; Mr. Walter Greenough, to Miss Frances Catherine Ingalls, daughter of Daniel T. Esq.; Mr. Simon White to Miss Louise Bigelow; Dga. Elisha Hunt to Miss Mary Field; Mr. Stephen M. Pierce to Miss Lydia C. Place; Mr. John Murphy, of South Reading, to Miss Clarissa Waite; Mr. Wm. Jarvis, of Natick, to Mrs. Margaret D. Roy; by Rev. Dr. Gardner, Peter Banner, Esq. architect, to Miss Elizabeth Wister.

In West Cambridge, Mr. Bela Greenwood, of Cambridge, to Miss Hannah Moore, of Fane, England.—In Roxbury, Mr. H. Rogers Kendall, Jr. to Miss Ann Frances Saver.—In Salem, Mr. Nathaniel L. Williams, of Boston, to Miss Ellen Devereaux; Mr. Stephen B. Ives to Miss Mary Perkins; Capt. John Ingerson to Mrs. Elizabeth Crook; Mr. John Peale to Miss Mary Ann Berry.—In Dedham, Mr. John Lyons to Miss Mary Jones.—In Weymouth, Mr. Daniel W. Bate to Miss Harriet Pratt.—In Lynn, Rev. Isaac Willey, of Rochester, N. H. to Miss Sophia French.

In Concord, N. H. by Rev. Mr. Bouton, Benjamin BROWN, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Ossipee, to Miss Anna Stuckey.

In England, Dr. James Phillips Roy, of Washington-city, to Miss Elizabeth Perkins, fourth daughter of Jacob P. Roy, formerly of Newburyport.

In Liberia, (Africa,) on the evening of the 14th Feb. by the Rev. Mr. Sessions, Mr. Richard Sears, to Miss Rosanna Mason Fitch. All recently from America.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Sarah Eliza Simonds

POETRY.

From the Connecticut Herald.

[The mail boat *Maria* was wrecked on her passage from St. Kitts to Antigua, having on board four Missionary families; all but one perished, save Mrs. JONES who was taken from the wreck, nearly senseless. On recovering her senses, she wept bitterly at the remembrance of the mournful event, constantly exclaiming, "O, Capt. Whitney, why did you save me?"

THE WRECK OF THE MISSIONARIES.

I sing the men who left their home,
Amidst barbarian clans to roam;
Who land and ocean crossed,
Led by a star, discerned on high,
By faith's unseen, all-seeing eye,
To seek and save the lost.

MONTGOMERY.

They left their shore, a small but chosen land,
Tempting the dangers of an unknown sea,
To give a dark besieged land
The heavenly light and joy of piety:
Then way was guided by a Saviour's hand,
These hearts were joyous and their spirits free,
Perils dauntless, and to woes resigned;
Such is man, when heaven reclaims the mind.

Sweet silence reigned around the solemn skies,
The broad white sail then wood the gentle breeze,
The gallant ship soft o'er the green wave flies;
While they behead their suppliant knees:
Then mingled sounds of hymns and prayers arise
To Him who rules with awe the mighty seas,
Controls the wind, restrains the boundless deep,
Or sends his storms, which o'er its bosom sweep.
The tempest rose! swift o'er the dashing wave,
The stern ship rode—scouring the troubled sea,
As if she well could every tempest brave;
For like the wind, she still was strong and free.
The pilgrims now forbode a watery grave,
But are resigned—"O Heaven, we trust in thee,
And thy gracious mercy still confide;
But, oh! eternal God, thy will be done!"—they cried.

The sea grew darker—while the heavens o'ercast,
More fiercely raged—the ship was driven,
High rolling, trembling, at the furious blast,
Till, oh! unhappy fate, her form was riven.
To drink the wave—The crew were cast
Upon the rocks; to every tempest given,
Without a guide, (save him who rules on high,)
Till on a sea they sunk, but sunk, alas, to die!

So perished, one by one, this pious hand;

The mother, the child in human form;
For like the way that rolls upon the strand,
Or like our flowers, 'mid winter's chilling storm,
They drooped and died—yet Heaven's mysterious hand
Saved one—who from the awful wreck was borne,
Of all bereft! O, well her heart may weep.

Over the mournful tortures of the mighty deep.

Yet there are peaceful shades, with calmness blest,
Beneath the fury of the dashing waves,
Where the dead mariner may calmly rest,
Sweetly as those laid in their quiet graves.

Though raging storms distract the ocean's breast,
They never invade the silent, solemn caves,
Where rest the forms for whom we sadly sigh—
The young, * * * * *

MISCELLANY.

BOSTON, MAY 14, 1826.

Messrs. Willis & Hallack.—In looking over some old family manuscripts a short time since, I came across the enclosed letter from the Rev. Dr. BUCKMINSTER, which I send to you for publication in your valuable paper. E. H. *Copy of Dr. BUCKMINSTER's reply to letter from a Miss Chester to her daughter.*

In an accompaniment with one of your letters, I find a picturesque description of a fashionable ball in the neighborhood of Albany, given on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Sedgwick to Miss Ridley. "The guests were many, the accommodations capacious, rendered splendid and sublime by all that art and taste could enterprise. Fancy and ornament combined their powers to throw a lustre over the appearance of the delighted attendants. Three hundred silver candlesticks and an infinite number of lamps poured their light on thirty mirrors, which faithfully reflected what they received in softened brightness through the several apartments and their variegated finery. The deserts were delicious,—exhibited in a state of elegance and grandeur. The music and amusements were enchanting and transporting." This must have been a scene highly delightful to a man of the world, and to the daughter of worldly taste and pleasure. But, Betsey, I find it lasted but one short night; nay, it blushed to meet the rising sun, as if conscious that the little lamp would tarnish all its glory. "The ladies retired at three, the gentlemen at five," perhaps both resolved to take their revenge upon this disturber of nightly pleasures, by despising his charms till they begin to be lost in the evening hemisphere.

The reading of this description suggests to me that of attempting a faint sketch of the marriage festival, for which preparation has long been making, & from time to time partial descriptions given me of what is there to be exhibited. To this festival I have the honor of being invited as a guest, and am entrusted with authority to invite others. I have heard a little and imagined more of this transporting scene; but could I correctly paint both on paper, the half would not be told you. This festival is to be celebrated at a seat or palace whose length and breadth are 12,000 furlongs, and its height and stories proportionately elevated. It stands upon a foundation of 12 different kinds of precious stones of variegated hue, arranged with so much art as to throw reciprocal and increasing lustre; all producing such a flood of splendour, as mocks the attempts of men or angels to describe. In this place there are 12 avenues all paved with gold, leading to gates that are of pure pearl; each gate is one entire pearl neither fractured nor divided. The flooring of the palace is all pure gold, transparent as glass. The particular apartments, the hangings and the ornaments, I cannot attempt to describe to you. If they bear a customary increased proportion to the splendor, riches, and elegance of the exterior, what, Betsey, must they be?—O! let us be ambitious to go and see. Of the guests that are invited I can give you no exact account, and a still more imperfect one of those that will accept. Of one particular circle there were long ago 144,000 that had accepted the invitation. Among these were kings and queens, princesses and princes, noblemen and their daughters, priests and prophets. Since then, the number of inviting servants has been greatly increased, & they have been running with notes of invitation to more distant towns and families; and though they often meet with the accents, "I pray thee have me excused," through the indisposition, want of taste, and trivial, foolish engagements of those to whom they apply; yet, upon the safest ground I can assure you, there will be such a numerous collection that no man can number them. Of the dress of the guests I cannot give you a full description: some few particulars only have come to my knowledge—their raiment is to be of wrought gold, with the most elegant and delicate needlework, and their general splendor will be as if they were clothed with the sun and crowned with a crown of stars. But their principal glory, beauty and excellence, are within; in the sweetnes of their dispositions, the elevation of their minds, the purity of their hearts, and the entire perfection of their souls.—They are all glorious: not one worthless spectator will be watching to make unfriendly remarks; not one to render distance or reserve prudential. The music of the occasion is to be of all manner of instruments, softened by an innumerable multitude of harmonious voices so adjusted as to make one perfect whole, and pour the full tide of sound upon the

enraptured ear: a song is already prepared; and the performers are practising upon it in their several departments, with reference to this festival. O! Betsey, what will be the effect when they shall perform in full band. The entertainments and deserts I shall not even touch upon; they will doubtless be in harmony with the rest of the exhibition. But the principal object, the glory of the whole, is yet unnamed: this is the Bridegroom. Of him I dare not attempt a description: I can only say that he is the chiefest among ten thousand, and altogether lovely. Such inconceivable light, lustre and glory, continually emanate from his divine person, that the extensive palace needs no other light—it's most distant corner is illuminated with his rays: and my dear friend, there is this peculiar circumstance to give an interest to this festival; every guest has a share in the heart and affections of this glorious Bridegroom: and all combined in one mystical body, will constitute the happy bride for whom all this glory has been prepared. This festival once commenced, will never close, will never tire; no rising or setting sun will ever summon a dispersion—pleasure more extatic and refined will be constantly springing up: the celestial Bridegroom will lead them to living fountains of delight, and all occasion of sorrow will forever cease.

My friend, shall earthly festivals and scenes of pleasure, which, compared with this are but a glow-worm in the light of day, so interest our passions or engross our hearts, as to banish this from our thoughts, or hinder our assiduous endeavors to be suitably attired and ornamented that we may be hailed welcome guests?—I hope to receive this honor and happiness—there I hope to meet the name of Chester in all its branches. There I hope to meet all the circle you have known, enlarged by those you have never known, and whom I can never know more. Let us keep this scene habitually in view, and let our devotions and energies be wisely directed to reserve to ourselves a share in its felicities; and while from time to time we may take a share in the innocent festal pleasures and amusements of this world, let the fruit and effect be to learn the vanity of these sickening joys, and increase our desires and endeavors after those unfading pleasures which flow from God's right hand.

THE BURNING OF JOHN HUSS.

In "The Lollards—Tale," founded on the persecutions which marked the early part of the 15th century—there are some impressive descriptions of the celebrated Christian Reformer, John Huss. The account of his martyrdom cannot fail to arouse deep attention. The age of persecution by fire and faggot is passed, but here is an instance of its destructive, sweeping, heartless severity, while it lasted. The following extracts from the work, we think it is impossible for any one to read without the most painful emotions.

"The procession moved on—Huss, absorbed in pious meditations, was only awake to joyful hope; and the momentary weakness which had come over him in the church, had given place to the most calm and settled fortitude. Arriving at the gate of the Episcopal palace, he saw a pile of wood, and believed that he was already at the place of execution. He was soon undeceived, for the wood being fired, he saw his writings brought forward, and successively thrown into the flames. A smile played on his features, which he tried but in vain to smother while he witnessed this vain experiment; and turning to the crowd with the utmost composure, he declared that his writings were consumed, not for the errors which they contained, but to gratify the ignoble rage of his adversaries.

"The sun shone bright, but a shower of rain had fallen, and within the circle to which Huss was admitted to view the destruction of his books, he saw a large earthworm in his path. He stepped a little aside to avoid treading on it. One of his guards, who observed this, placed his foot on the reptile with an air of bravado.

"I would call the worm my brother," said the martyr; "and truly we are brothers in misfortune, for we perish by the same cruelty."

"He now approached a large area, which had been cleared from the crowd, who still anxiously pressed forward wherever the vigilance of the guards was relaxed. It was opposite the gate of Gottheibian, and between the gates and gardens of the suburbs. In the centre he saw an accumulation of faggots amidst which a strong post was erected. Several men were employed in carrying more wood in the open space, and four large bundles of straw were placed beside the faggots. A man of ferocious aspect stood near the post about which the faggots were being piled. He was engaged in disentangling the coils of a rope, which had been recently immersed in water, and two or three chains were laid across a bench, with an appearance of careful arrangement. Huss had no difficulty in recognising in this man his executioner; and in the place to which he had now been conducted, the spot on which he was to die.

"Though the unfortunate Huss was surrounded by beings who had wrought themselves up to suppose that the torture and death of a virtuous man would be an acceptable spectacle to a God of mercy, there were many among the crowd, whose piety fell far short of that zeal which could contemplate the unmerited sacrifice without shuddering horror. These now made their voices heard, remarking, that in whatever way the sufferer had before offended, he prayed most devoutly, and some wished he might be indulged with a confessor. But a priest who had been present at the council, and was now riding within the circle, called out, 'on perceiving the impudence which the martyr's words had made, that being a convicted heretic, those entrusted with the punishment of his offences ought not to suffer him to be heard. At the same time, he declared that no confessor could be allowed to approach one so accused, cut off from, & already dead, to the church.'

"The executioner then took from his person a white coat, in honor of his anticipated deliverance. A frock, prepared with pitch and tar, was brought to him, and wearing this, he was conducted to the stake. His hands were bound, and two faggots, with straw intermixed, were placed beneath his feet. A wet rope was placed round him, and this was tied to the stake, when a partial murmur ran through those who had been admitted within the guardhouse. Huss started. An idea crossed his mind that possibly Sigismund had relented; but this was immediately dismissed, when the priest, who had before spoken to reprove the cries of the crowd, advanced to give expression to the feeling which had just manifested itself.

"Huss was first tied round the middle with cords. A chain was passed over these, and chains were fastened to his left leg and his neck. Thus securely bound to the stake, the faggots provided for the occasion, were piled to the chin; straw was placed beneath and between them, where it was thought likely most effectually to contribute to the fierceness of the blaze.

"A moment of awful expectation followed.—The executioner approached with a lighted torch; when the Duke of Bavaria rode up to Huss, and loudly called to him, demanding that he should now renounce his errors; at the same time reminding him that in a few moments it would be out of his power to do so.

"I thought the danger already passed," he replied; "but happily, I am nothing tempted to gainsay what I have heretofore advanced. I have taught the truth, and am now ready to seal

it with my blood. Ultimately it shall prevail, though I may not see it. This day you kindle the flames of persecution about a poor and worthless sinner; but the spirit which animates me, shall, phoenix-like, ascend from my ashes, soar majestically on high through many succeeding ages, and prove to all the Christian world, how vain this persecution, how impotent your rage."

"The martyr turned as far as his bands would admit, and looked towards the executioner. His movement caused some of the outer faggots to fall. Upon this, the flaming torch was laid down, till the wood could be replaced. The Bohemian saw the torch resummed, and in the same instant he heard the crackling of the lighted straw. The rapidly extending blaze spread round the pile; while, sewing the last moments that remained to him on earth, Huss prayed aloud. He was proceeding when the rising flame seized his beard, eyes, and eyebrows, and an involuntary start threw the cap from his head. His voice was again heard above the roaring of the volume of fire, which now burst from the top of the pile behind the stake. Utterance failed him; but his uplifted eyes evinced, in that awful moment, that his heart was still awake to devotion, though his tongue was mute for ever. His face became violently distorted, and bowing down his head, he was seen to expire. Enough wood had not been provided, and the fire failed before the mortal remains of the martyr were more than half consumed. His clothes had been thrown on the pile, in aid of the faggots; but all was insufficient, and a new supply of wood was necessary. The burning being at length complete, his ashes were carefully collected, carried away in a cart, & thrown into a neighboring river, that the admirers of the Bohemian might possess nothing to recall the memory of their martyr."

From the Liberia Herald of Feb. 16.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-ENGLAND EXPEDITION.

On the 7th inst., the brig *Vine*, Capt. Grozier, arrived at this port in 34 days from Boston, with Colonists for Liberia. We are happy to assure our American friends that the officers and crew, the Rev. Mr. Sessions,* and Rev. Mr. Holton, the missionary, and Mr. Force, Printer, together with all the Colonists, are in perfect health, and have been unusually protected of Heaven from the dangers of the deep, and from the attacks of disease.

They were welcomed by our citizens by the discharge of artillery, by acclamations of joy, & by crowds at the wharf, ready to conduct them to their dwellings. The landing of the people and the unloading of the brig, were effected without an accident. The Colonists have all been admitted as free citizens of Liberia, drawn their town lots and plantations, and been located temporarily in convenient houses generously offered them by our citizens till they can erect their own.

We understand that they are highly pleased with the healthiness and progress of the Colony, and, to use their own words, "feel that they have now got home."

The follows a statement of the articles "so liberally contributed for the use of the Colony by our friends in New England." After mentioning 10 hogsheads of tobacco, which were carried out without freight, thus saving to the Society 150 dollars, it is added:—

The Printing Press, sent out gratis, also is of the greatest value; whether we regard the enthusiastic joy with which it was received, the spirit of improvement it is likely to awaken in the Colony, or the influence it will have in commanding our cause to public patronage. When we call to mind these things, and learn that it was procured, including the salary of the Printer, at an expense of more than 1000, we cannot adequately express our gratitude to the munificent donors. But they will best understand our feelings when we inform them that nearly \$200 have been subscribed by our citizens towards the immediate issue and support of a public *Newspaper*.

We judge also that there are received a thousand volumes of useful, and many of them most valuable books, & probably as many more pamphlets.

We ought particularly to specify a complete set of the *North American Review*, presented by Mr. Sparks, the Editor. The forty Bibles and Testaments presented by the Massachusetts Bible Society, and the \$20 amount of Tracts, presented by the New England Tract Society, the boxes from Andover, Medway, Dedham, Portland and Boston.

To this we add two sets of patent scales, two pairs of Blacksmith's bellows, two anvils, and a complete establishment for a blacksmith's shop. One pair of globes, and a bell worth \$40—all kinds of stationary, two chests of medicine, and a great variety of agricultural and mechanical tools, clothing, household furniture and provisions; besides many private donations to all the Colonists that embarked.

If all this may be viewed as an index of the state of feeling in New England, it must be most gratifying to the American Colonization Society, and furnishes a pledge never before given, that Africa is to arise from her degradation, and this Colony to receive an impulse which no subsequent disaster can effect.

* Mr. S. will be re-collected, died on his homeward passage.—Eds.

EXPEDITION TO GRAND COLO, &c.

Among the objects accomplished by this excursion are the conclusion of a treaty of annuity and trade with the king of Grand Colo, from which place, as the first fruits of the new arrangement, a full schooner load of rice & oil sent by the Agent, arrived even before his own return to the Cape. The Bibles and Testaments presented by the Massachusetts Bible Society, and the \$20 amount of Tracts, presented by the New England Tract Society, the boxes from Andover, Medway, Dedham, Portland and Boston.

To this we add two sets of patent scales, two pairs of globes, and a bell worth \$40—all kinds of stationary, two chests of medicine, and a great variety of agricultural and mechanical tools, clothing, household furniture and provisions; besides many private donations to all the Colonists that embarked.

If all this may be viewed as an index of the state of feeling in New England, it must be most gratifying to the American Colonization Society, and furnishes a pledge never before given, that Africa is to arise from her degradation, and this Colony to receive an impulse which no subsequent disaster can effect.

The Agent was induced by various reasons, not yet proper to be fully disclosed, to visit Trade town. The number of slaves, at present waiting their despatch at this place, is 300; the whole number had been collected in the short space of 4 weeks. King Wilson having acquired his command by means of this traffic, discovers no inclination to abandon it for any other pursuit; and regards the progress of juster views on the subject, beginning to prevail among the adjoining tribes, with a mixture of concern and indignation.

Huss next neighbor, King Freeman, of New Sesters, from whom the Colony has obtained the grant of an extensive territory, and other valuable privileges, and where it has the oldest of its remote establishments, has given, in the present instance, several fresh proofs of the sincerity of his former transactions with the Agent had been conducted.

It is confidently expected that an invaluable acquisition of territory will very shortly be secured to the Colony in that quarter by simple purchase.

It is most gratifying to find, (as the Agent has in this excursion,) an eager desire expressed by all the leeward tribes, except Wilson's people,

for the immediate establishment of schools among them for the instruction of their children in the English language and letters. It is the opinion of the Agent, that at least three schools in that quarter would be wholly supported by the King and head-men of the country, provided instructors could be furnished them. The part of the coast visited, presents a population, it is believed, fully equal to any section of Western Africa in which the slave trade prevails to an equal extent; the lands are drier, and of more uniform fertility than in the immediate vicinity of the Cape; and could Christianity and the arts once gain an effectual introduction, it is not possible to picture a richer scene of moral and physical wealth and beauty than this delightful region offers to the imagination which surveys it.

For the *Recorder & Telegraph*.

A GLIMPSE OF THE SLAVE-TRADE A CENTURY AGO.

Messrs. Editors.—I have recently met with a very interesting pamphlet published at Philadelphia (2d edition) in 1762. It is entitled "Extract of a Voyage to the Coast of Guinea for Slaves, &c. in a vessel from Liverpool, Robert Law Master, taken verbatim from the original Manuscript of the Surgeon's Journal." I send you a few brief extracts from the Introductory Remarks, and from the Journal itself.

"It contains a plain though shocking instance of the calamities and bloodshed which the slave trade occasions in that country, and this principally carried on at the instigation of the Black-Traders, who from their intercourse and converse with European Factors, have learned to stick at no act of cruelty to satisfy their avarice: a vice which they were generally untaught with, before their acquaintance with them. These Traders, if they have no stock of Slaves when the vessels arrive, will ferment and stir up discord and divisions among the natives, in order to induce them to make excursions into the neighboring districts to procure Slaves, which they dispose of to the Europeans, in exchange for such commodities as they want.

"*Sestro*, December the 29th, 1724.—No trade to Day; tho' many Traders came on board, they informed us that the People are gone to War within Land and will bring Prisoners enough in two or three Days, in Hopes of which we stay.

The 30th Day.—No Trade to Day, but our Traders came on board to Day the People had

OBITUARY.

Died in Troy, N. H. on the 6th inst. Mr. Salmon *Whitemore*, aged 47. He has left a widow and two children a fond and indulgent parent. He ever sustained a high reputation and fair moral character. But not till within a few months, has he evinced sufficient proof that he had chosen that good part which shall not be taken from him. His last days were cheered with the hope of pardon and acceptance through the mediation of his Saviour Jesus Christ: and he was enabled,